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Natural Cause Mortality and Long-Term Exposure to Particle Components: An Analysis of 19 European Cohorts within the Multi-Center ESCAPE Project

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Description of each cohort and study area

The National FINRISK Study (*FINRISK*), Finland

The population-based Oslo Health Study (HUBRO), Norway

SNAC-K, The Swedish National study of Aging and Care in Kungsholmen (SNAC-K), Sweden

Stockholm Screening Across the Lifespan Twin study (SALT) & Twin GENE (subcohort), Sweden

Stockholm 60 year olds & IMPROVE, Sweden

Stockholm SDPP, Stockholm diabetes preventive programme (SDPP), Sweden

Danish Diet Cancer and Health study (DCH), Denmark

Study on the influence of Air pollution on Lung function, Inflammation and Aging (SALIA), Germany

The Cooperative Health Research in the Region of Augsburg (KORA), Germany

The Vorarlberg Health Monitoring and Prevention Program (VHM&PP), Austria

Swiss Cohort Study on Air Pollution and Lung and Heart Diseases in Adults (SAPALDIA), Switzerland

Italian Studies on Respiratory Disorders in Childhood and Environment (SIDRIA)

European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC)

EPIC- Monitoring Project on Risk Factors and chronic diseases in the Netherlands (MORGEN), The Netherlands

EPIC-Prospect, the Netherlands

European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) – Oxford, UK

EPIC – Turin

EPIC – Greece

Etude Epidémiologique auprès de femmes de la Mutuelle Générale de l'Education Nationale (E3N), France

LUR model results for all study areas

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Table S3. PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} Fe model details: Model fit and included variables.

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Figure S17. Two-pollutants model results. All estimates shown in an individual panel are HRs for the association between the element listed as the “Main effect” at the top of the panel and natural cause mortality. Estimates from single pollutant models for the same element vary because each single pollutant model is restricted to data from cohorts in which the correlation coefficient between the main effect element and the second pollutant is <0.7, such that the single pollutant HR for PM₁₀ Cu differs between the HR that is paired with NO₂ and the HR paired with PM_{2.5} because of differences in the data included in each single-pollutant model.

Table S30. Association between natural cause mortality and exposure to particle composition: Results from random-effects meta-analyses (HRs and 95%-CIs) for the extended confounder models. Results for main model 3 and extended confounder models are based on same number of cohorts for each exposure measure.

References